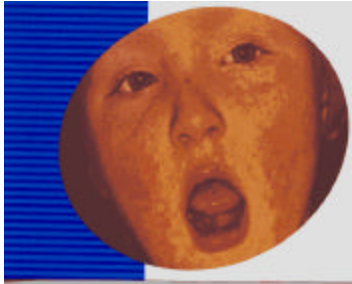


Measles (Rubeola)

Measles are a highly communicable potentially dangerous disease and causes severe illness. The rash begins on

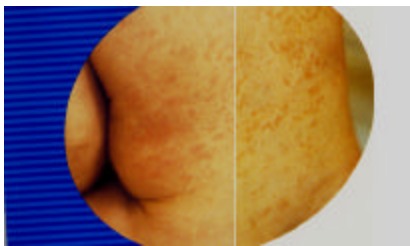


the face 3-5 days after onset of illness, spreading to the trunk and lower body usually the second day. The rash itself looks like large flat red to brown blotches which often flow one into another and may completely cover the

skin. Rash fades away in the same order it appears. High fever peaks with the appearance of the rash. Other symptoms include irritability, runny nose, and watery eyes. Patient has a hacking cough. Although measles appear to be a skin disease, it is mainly an upper respiratory illness. Immunizations for measles are important because this disease has severe complications. The distinguishing feature of measles are spots called "Koplik's Spots". These are tiny bluish grey specks with a red base. They appear in the mouth. Disease persists about 2 weeks.

Rubella (German Measles)

Rubella is often called the "3 Day Measles". It begins with a mild fever 24—48 days after exposure followed by swollen glands in the neck and behind the ear. On the



second or third day a rash develops at the hairline and spreads down the rest of the body. Rash doesn't itch, and as it begins to fade, the skin may

be shed in flakes. Other symptoms include swollen eyes and eyelids, runny nose, along with pain and swelling in the joints. Rubella differs from regular measles because it is a mild disease and causes no severe illness or complications.

To:

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Emergency Preparedness and
Bioterrorism

Rash Illness in Children

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● www.tooelehealth.org

"Protecting Your Future"

Chickenpox

Chickenpox virus begins with a low-grade fever, loss of appetite, and decreased activity. Symptoms appear approximately 10–21 days after exposure. An itchy red rash develops 24–48 hours after symptoms begin.



Small red bumps (lesions) begin on the scalp and progress down the body. Some appear in the mouth and genital area. Lesions become blisters with clear, then cloudy fluid. They begin to crust

over; most are crusted by the 6th day. New lesions will develop within a period of 4 days. Groups of lesions are called “crops”. Some children will have only a few crops on a few areas of the body. Others have several crops covering extended parts of the body. Crops appear on the upper trunk, but some on the arms and legs as well. Disease process takes approximately 21 days. Major complaint of patient is itching.

Smallpox

Smallpox is a highly contagious, often fatal disease. Although it has been eradicated from the world, it



remains a bioterrorism threat. Virus develops in small “pus pockets” in the mouth and throat. It spreads when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Symptoms appear about 10–12 days after

exposure including high fever, severe headache, and backache. People become violently ill. Survival rate is only one third. Rash appears on neck, face, and forearms, then spreads over the body. Rash quickly turns to bumps called pustules. They are round, hard, (feel similar to bb's made for a bb gun) and deeply embedded in the skin. Pustules begin to crust on the 8th or 9th day. Each pustule forms a scab which falls off approximately 21 days later. After falling off, each scab leaves a pitted, deep scar in the skin. Smallpox survivors have severe scars.

Roseola Infantum

Roseola is also called the “3 Day Rash”. Although most small children catch it, it is one of the lesser known children’s diseases. It is only seen in children



from the age of 6 months to 3 years. It is highly contagious. Illness begins with a sudden high fever within 10 to 15 days after exposure. Convulsions are

common during the early phase because the fever rises high (up to 105°F) quickly. After 2 or 3 days the high fever drops, and the rash appears. It consists of pale, reddish colored spots which have small heads. The rash lasts 12 to 14 hours, then disappears quickly. When disease process is over, it's over immediately.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever develops as a result of an untreated strep throat (Streptococci bacteria) infection. Without



antibiotic treatment, scarlet fever or rheumatic fever develops. It is highly contagious. Developing rash resembles a bad sunburn. Tiny

bumps (Papules) develop on the neck and face, leaving a clear, unaffected area around the mouth. It spreads to the chest and back, then the lower part of the body. After exposure, the rash appears in 2–7 days. Rash brings high fever, sore throat, vomiting, chills, headache, and rapid pulse. The tongue is first coated white. The white coat disappears to reveal a beefy red “strawberry” tongue. Rash clears up by the end of the 1st week of antibiotic treatment. By the end of the 2nd week patient usually is well.

Fifth Disease

Fifth disease begins with a low-grade fever, headache, and cold-like symptoms 15–17 days after exposure. Symptoms pass and child appears well. In most cases, this disease is mild and more annoying than painful.



However, children who have a weakened immune system may become seriously ill. In addition, this virus will temporarily slow down the body's production of oxygen-carrying red blood cells, so anemia is common.

Rash appears a few days later and has a “slapped cheek” appearance. It begins on the face, spreads down to the trunk, arms, and legs. Hands and soles of the feet are usually not affected. Rash disappears usually within a week, but may reappear during bathing, cold exposure, stress, or physical activity. The disease is caused by human parvovirus B19 and is highly contagious. It IS NOT the same parvo infection which appears in dogs. There is no human-animal interaction. It was named Fifth's Disease simply because it was the fifth rash type illness identified in the early 1900's.

Kawasaki Syndrome

Kawasaki syndrome is rare, and difficult to diagnose. It's a mysterious disease; cause is unknown. Some



researchers believe there is a genetic link and some families are more likely to become ill. The time between exposure and appearance of signs and symptoms is unknown. Illness occurs in stages beginning with a high fever which lasts from 1 to 5

days. Rash appears more as redness and swelling than bumpy. Other symptoms include dry cracked lips, joint pain, and skin peeling. New skin appears beneath the peeling skin.

Disease persists up to 12 weeks.